

**THE INFLUENCE OF STUDENTS' LEARNING STYLES
ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS**

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**UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA
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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to examine the influence of students' learning styles on academic achievements. The objectives of the study were 1) to determine the level of academic achievements (CGPA) among undergraduate students of UUM 2) to examine the relationship between learning styles on academic achievements among undergraduate students of UUM. In order to measure the learning styles, six dimension from Grasha-Riechmann Student Learning Style Scales (GRSLSS) namely independent, dependent, collaborative, competitive, contributive and avoidant were used. A total of 55 responses were collected through questionnaire – based survey method representing a total of 92 percent response rate. The process of analyzing the data is done by using SPSS software version 12.00 for descriptive, Pearson correlation and multiple regression technique. Throughout the statistical analysis, it is found that there is a positive and significant relationship between the six independent variables namely independent, dependent, collaborative, competitive, contributive and avoidant on the dependent variable - student's CGPA. The overall findings of the study also indicate that among six independent variable that have been tested, collaborative was the dominant factor that influence on academic achievements among undergraduate students of UUM. The findings were discussed and recommendation for future research and practitioners were also addressed.

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh gaya membelanjaran pelajar terhadap pencapaian akademik. Objektif utama kajian ini adalah 1) untuk menentukan tahap pencapaian akademik di kalangan pelajar sarjana muda di UUM 2) untuk menguji hubungan antara gaya membelanjaran terhadap pencapaian akademik pelajar sarjana muda di UUM. Untuk mengukur gaya membelanjaran, enam dimensi dari skala gaya pembelajaran pelajar Grasha-Riechmenn (GRLSS) iaitu bebas, bergantung, usaha sama, persaingan, menyumbang dan mengelak digunakan. Sebanyak 55 jawapan dikumpulkan melalui soal selidik secara rawak yang mewakili jumlah respon sebanyak 92 peratus. Proses menganalisa data dilakukan dengan menggunakan perisian SPSS versi ke-12 untuk teknik deskriptif, korelasi dan regresi berganda. Analisa statistik menunjukkan keenam pembolehubah bebas yang di uji iaitu bebas, bergantung, usaha sama, persaingan, menyumbang dan mengelak mempunyai hubungan yang positif dan signifikan terhadap pembolehubah bersandar iaitu himpunan purata nilai semasa (CGPA) pelajar. Secara keseluruhannya, dapatan kajian juga menunjukkan diantara enam pembolehubah bebas yang telah diuji, usaha sama merupakan faktor dominan yang mempengaruhi pencapaian akademik pelajar sarjana muda di UUM. Perbincangan tentang dapatan kajian dan saranan untuk kajian yang akan datang turut diutarakan.

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DEDICATION

SPECIALLY DEDICATED FOR:

My Parents,

Mohd Roslan bin Hj Zainuddin

Rohina binti Ibrahim

For the prayers, love, support, patience, sacrifices and encouragement,

My Beloved Siblings,

Hizan Asran bin Mohd Roslan

Mohd Syazwan bin Mohd Roslan

Muhammad Syahir bin Mohd Roslan

For the prayers, love, support and sacrifices,

My Best Friends,

Sukma binti Pea

Nor Aniza binti Anuar

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For the prayers, wishes, being very supportive, understanding,

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- **UUM** Universiti Utara Malaysia
- **CGPA** Cumulative Grade Point Average
- **GRSLSS** Grasha-Riechmann Student Learning Style Scales
- **COB** College of Business
- **CAS** College of Art and Science
- **COLGIS** College of Law, Government and International Study
- **TNB** Tenaga Nasional Berhad
- **YAB** Yayasan Al-Bukhary
- **TM** Telekom Malaysia
- **SPSS** Statistical Package for Social Science

1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Chapter Introduction

This chapter explores the learning styles factors among undergraduate students of Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM). In particular, it will discuss the significance and influence of factors such as independent, dependent, collaborative, competitive, contributive and avoidant to the undergraduate students of UUM. This chapter contains eight parts as follows: (1) Background of the study; (2) Problem statement; (3) Research questions; (4) Research objectives; (5) Significance of the study; (6) Scope of the study; (7) Limitation of the study; (8) Organization of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Nowadays, the highly educated are enormously important to social and economic development. Investment in good quality higher education is returned through higher incomes and economic growth. Furthermore, higher education becomes a major form of education in the management of human resources planning. The "trend" of market demand in industry for trained manpower,

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